

## POLICE CLUBS ARE NOT NOW TRUMPS

### Commissioners and Chief Agree That Citizen Beating Must Stop.

**LOCUST FOR DEFENCE.**  
The Latest Clubber on the Force Promptly "Suspended Without Pay."

The abuse of the stick must stop. I have noticed that policemen have been using their clubs too freely recently. We cannot tolerate such conduct any longer.

**POLICE COMMISSIONER ANDREW'S.**  
There is no class of policeman I detect more than the clubber. We should put a stop to the use of the club by officers except in the most urgent cases.

**PATROLMAN CARL STEDMAN.** of Captain Chapman's precinct, was reported by the Trenchard commander to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday as having been indicted for clubbing a citizen, and the result was an outbreak of indignation on the part of all the Commissioners at their meeting in the morning. It ended in the adoption of a severe rule against abuse of the stick by policemen.

Commissioner Andrews took the initiative. He moved that Stedman be suspended without pay. Unsurprisingly, the motion was carried. He has been frequently recently, and the time had come for the Board to take such action as would put an end to the clubbing.

"It should be stopped immediately," he added. "The moment the Board makes it evident that such conduct will not be tolerated, that moment policemen disposed to use their clubs freely will take warning and the offence will be a rare one. If this thing continues it may cause us no end of trouble."

President Moss was quick to add his voice to that of Commissioner Andrews in his declaration of the clubbing as a crime. He agreed with Commissioner Andrews that the Board should take vigorous action.

"The clubber is the most detestable class of policeman," he declared. "We should make it difficult at least, if not impossible, for officers inclined to the free use of their clubs to offend in that way. We should make it plain that they cannot use their clubs on a citizen except in the most urgent cases."

**Suspension That Is Punishment.**  
Commissioner Andrews's motion to suspend Stedman without pay was then discussed. The Commissioner pointed out that the practice heretofore has been to suspend indicted men with pay, but he declared that that amounted to giving them a vacation.

"Are not suspended policemen required to report at the station house?" asked Commissioner Smith.

"Yes," answered President Moss, "but what punishment is that? The policeman is as much on a vacation as if he did not have to report every day, for that is all he has to do. Some one has to double up and do his work. Another man is thus punished for his fault."

Commissioner Smith then agreed, and the motion to suspend the indicted officer without pay was carried unanimously. Commissioner Parker, not being present, it was decided that he should be tried immediately.

Out of this decision arose a resolution to the effect that hereafter the Board will immediately try members of the department under indictment without waiting for the disposition of the criminal proceedings.

**Breaks Away from Custom.**  
Commissioner Parker was still absent from the meeting—he did not arrive until it was almost over, when the application of Patrolman George S. Banks, of Madison station, and Charles Worum, of the Sanitary Squad, for retirement on half-pay came up for action. Both applications were granted. The Board is breaking away from the custom of retirements being made only by the full Board. The question was raised that the men should not be retired in the absence of Commissioner Parker, but President Moss argued that under the law a majority was sufficient for that purpose, and that there was no reason why they should wait for all the Commissioners to be present.

Treasurer Andrews submitted to the Board the departmental estimate for the next year. The estimate is for the amount required for the police of Manhattan and the boroughs. The amount is \$7,069,010.12, an increase of about \$30,000 over the amount allowed for this year. The estimate calls for the pay of 1,200 policemen, 120 sergeants, 200 sergeants, 30 captains, 172 sergeants, 200 sergeants, 4,407 patrolmen, 84 doormen and 50 detective sergeants.

**AT HIS 'CRAZY TRICKS.'**  
Man Just Discharged from an Asylum Believed to Have Designs on a Person's Life.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 1.—It is just a year ago this fall that a Frenchman named M. Calore was sent to the Middletown Insane Asylum for threatening to kill Rev. Edward M. Potest, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

Calore was released from the asylum and returned to this city last Sunday. Sunday he was seen lurking around Calvary Church, and during the service he passed through the church into the pastor's study. On his hands he wore two mittens, one of which he took off and hid in his pocket, giving to the pastor. He was promptly recognized and hustled from the church, but refused to give up his weapons.

Calore has been kept very quiet, but got out today by a statement of the facts being laid before the police as a matter of precaution.

Dr. Potest is on his vacation in New Hampshire.

**BARGAINS STARE YOU IN THE FACE IN ALL THE AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS IN TODAY'S JOURNAL. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTISING ECONOMY.**

## EDITH BLIGHT MADE A BRIDE IN NEWPORT.

### Married by Bishop Potter to William Page Thompson in All Saints' Chapel in the Presence of a Distinguished Gathering of the Elite.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.—In All Saints' Chapel to-day at noon were married Miss Edith Blight, member of an old and exclusive family, and William Page Thompson, half owner of the Brookdale farm and of the recent Futurity winner, L'Alouette.

Great masses of white hydrangeas, shading into a delicate pink, clambered up every supporting column to the gothic windows above. On every pew were big clusters of pink and white drooping blossoms, intermingled with oak leaves. The chancel, too, was trimmed in white, with here and there a tall palm and bay tree. And the candles on the altar were cases of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

Although 12 o'clock was the time stated, fully a half hour before this every pew in the little church was occupied. Mrs. Astor arrived early. She was clad in rich violet and black brocade and wore pearls. With her were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the latter in pale yellow silk and lace. Others present were:

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who wore a fine white gown, embroidered in Empire lower, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the latter in straw colored silk; Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. Gerry in black brocade and point lace, Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, who wore a gown of white silk and brocade; Miss Burden, in white silk and chiffon; Miss Van Allen, in white chiffon over yellow silk; Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who wore pearl gray and lace; Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, in yellow brocade; Mrs. Burke Roche, in pale yellow silk with jeweled trimming, and Miss Cushing.

**Large Slice of the Four Hundred.**  
Thomas H. Cushing, Mrs. Elbridge, Miss Elbridge, Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. William Star Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Leary, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Mortimer Brooke, Eugene Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Miss Randolph, Mrs. Anna Sands, Robert C. Sande, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague Smith, Colonel Fayet, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Miss Dresser, Egerion L. Winthrop, Miss King, Miss Bryce, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. Peter Palmer, Mrs. Frederic D. Grant, Miss Grant, Miss C. O. Jones, Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, the Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Eliza Dyer, Jr., Miss Garrison, Miss Potter, R. L. Gerry, Mrs. William Jay, Miss Clark, Miss Honore, the Messrs. D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysox, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss William

Thompson. The ceremony was then performed by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, assisted by Rev. Dr. George J. McGill, rector of Trinity Church, Newport.

**Breakfast on Bellevue Avenue.**  
After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents on Bellevue avenue, which was limited to the relatives and very few intimate friends. The place was very prettily decorated in American Beauty roses. Mrs. Atherton Blight received in a gown of pearl gray silk trimmed with steel. Among the members of the bridegroom's family present were Mrs. M. E. Thompson, his mother; Mrs. L. F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Preston, the latter a sister; Senator and Mrs. Cameron, of West Virginia, and L. F. Thompson, 2d, Mr. Thompson gave his bride, among other things, a set of jewels consisting of diamond neck lace, with pendant, earring and brooch.

The bridegroom left later in the day for the Brookdale farm, N. J., where they will pass a portion of the honeymoon. Later in the fall they will sail for Europe, where they will spend the winter.

**HER SHOE FOR A BRAKE.**  
But It Did Not Save Miss Wolff from Serious Injury While Coasting on Her Wheel.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Miss Bertha Wolff and Miss Mabel Corson, of New York City, are guests at the Clark farm, south of this city. The young ladies are expert wheelwomen. They ride diamond frame wheels without brakes and have pumped without accident until to-day, when Miss Wolff received internal injuries the extent of which have not yet been determined by her physicians. The coast down the Shawangunk Mountain is about a mile long and the women tried it this morning.

Miss Wolff led, and putting one foot on her front wheel as a brake she started down in full enjoyment of the sport. She gained momentum rapidly, despite her unpromising brake. Neither of the girls knew that half way down the winding road a very sharp curve is made across the Ontario & Western track at the Wirthboro Station. Faster and faster she flew until she saw her danger ahead. Miss Corson had been left far behind. The roadway was blocked with underbrush at the curve and Miss Wolff plunged into this. The wheel struck a telegraph pole and she was hurled into the bank. She was unconscious when Miss Corson came up. A farmer took her and her wrecked wheel to the Clark farm, where she remains, seriously injured.

Spencer, and F. C. Lawrence, all occupied pews in the church.

Almost on the stroke of noon the bridal party passed up the aisle to the chancel. First came the ushers, Messrs. Richard Peters, R. Livingston Beckman, Joseph Stevens, Edward Bulkley, George Work, Henry W. Canning, George Hatchell and Andrew Sage. Each wore in his heart the bride presented by the bridegroom, an emerald surrounded by diamonds.

**Bridesmaids in Pale Rose Color.**  
Then came the bridesmaids, Miss Blight, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Marie Whitthrop, Miss Edith Hall and Miss Virginia Fair. They wore gowns of pale rose crepe de chine, with accented plaited skirts, and high girdles of pink satin, trimmed with lace insertion. Their hats were of white lace, with pink ostrich tips, and each carried a nosegay of pink roses.

The bride was accompanied by her father, Atherton Blight. Her gown of that color was simply made and devoid of any trimming, save a single long spray of orange blossoms on the left corsage. The tails which fell to the end of the long train were surmounted by a high coronet of orange blossoms. She wore no

flowers and carried a shower bouquet of white lilies.

As the bridal procession reached the chancel steps they were met by the bridegroom and his best man and brother, Louis S.

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Edith Blight, Now the Wife of William P. Thompson.



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## GIRL STRIKERS TO BE BOSSES.

### Cigarette Makers Will Start a Co-operative Factory.

**UNDER UNION'S AUSPICES.**  
It Will Employ Them at Their Own Terms and All Will Share in the Profits.

Without the aid of arbitration the cigarette girls who are on strike against the East Side manufacturers of Turkish and Russian cigarettes for living wages, have settled their troubles, and next Monday morning will all be working for themselves.

Banded together with the fifty men who have struggled with them against the oppression of the "bosses," these seventy-five young women will undertake the interesting experiment of a co-operative factory.

Becky Scholtzoff and Gussie Cohen, who are on the committee which has solved the problem of their strike, were kept busy answering questions at No. 138 Ludlow street yesterday. As each relay of "pickets" returned to headquarters to rest the same story had to be told over again.

"We are going to work Monday," said Miss Scholtzoff, her black eyes sparkling with joy. "And we will get what we have been fighting for, \$1 a thousand. Perhaps later on we may receive as high as \$1.50, but if we can get \$1 we will be satisfied. Little enough it is, too, for a day's work. Thing of it. We have been working from 7 in the morning until 6 at night, for no more than \$1.50 a week. At present it is paying them \$4 and \$5 a week, according to their necessities."

Besides Miss Scholtzoff and Miss Cohen there are on the committee which is to establish the co-operative factory, Abraham Toner, chairman, Samuel Kinsberg, secretary, Morris Gassner, treasurer, Brothman, Miss Scholtzoff and Miss Cohen will visit the buildings which the committee will select as the most desirable, and their knowledge of what is necessary for the health and comfort of the other girls will determine the final selection.

"We are all delighted with the idea," said Miss Cohen. "I guess the bosses would like to have us come back, but if we succeed we shall be independent of them. We will be able to go back to work for 80 cents. They are welcome to the 'scabs' if they can keep them," she added, with a knowing twinkle in her snappy, black eyes.

"Yes, if they can keep them," added Bessie Slegle, who had strolled across from the other side of the room, where she was talking to a knot of girls who had just come in. They had told her of their conversion to the union that day, and showed a list of ten non-union men who had left starvation work to join their ranks.

"We'll go to work on Monday, at least some of us will, but we won't give up our fight then," explained Becky Scholtzoff. "Our plan is this. About twenty girls and five or ten men will work for two days, then another set will take the place, and so on. Thus giving all the 125 strikers a chance of earning about four or five dollars a week. That is better than taking the money out of the union, isn't it? Later on, when the factory is well started, and we have sales enough for our goods, all of us will get a full week's work."

Abraham Toner, the chairman, explained how the fight against the old bosses is conducted at present. "We send out pickets, men and women, from 5 a. m. until 11 p. m. to watch the shops where non-union men are being employed. Each picket serves for two hours, and then is relieved by another. They watch constantly, and when they see a 'scab' going to work they try to persuade him not to do so. We don't use any violence. We just try to coax them and I must say the girls have been very successful at coaxing."

I. Schrenker, whose shop is at No. 43 Essex street, is the largest manufacturer against whom the cigarette makers are fighting. They say, other manufacturers depend, and if he complies with the strikers' demands all the others will follow.

**MONEY FOR THE SPEEDWAY.**  
Large Sum Appropriated to Finish the Long-Delayed Work on the Drive.

The Mayor called a special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday to authorize the Comptroller to issue \$400,000 of 5 per cent bonds with which the Park Commissioners can finish the Harlem speedway.

This work, according to the original contract, was to have been completed during the year 1896. A number of people who drive fast trotters have recently petitioned the Mayor to get the work done this year, and his influence has been exerted to secure this final appropriation.

## MEXICO'S TELEGRAPH WAR

### Postal's Invasion of the Southern Republic Being Desperately Fought by the Western Union.

The Mexican Central and the Mexican National railroads have filed a protest in the courts of the Southern Republic against the action of the Western Union Telegraph and the Mexican Cable companies, who have requested the Government to remove the wires of the Postal Telegraph Company from Mexican soil.

So far as the Postal Telegraph Company is concerned it is quite impossible to do anything in the matter. Entire dependence must be, and is, placed in the efforts of the railroads to prevent the Government declaring their contracts void.

W. H. Baker, vice-president of the Postal Company, who has charge of the affair, yesterday made the following explanation of the situation: "We made a contract with the Mexican Central and the Mexican National railroads to exchange business and extend our wires from El Paso to Vera Cruz, Tex. In order to increase the business between the two countries we reduced the telegraph rates from forty to fifty per cent. Previous to this the telegraph business of Mexico was conducted through the Mexican Cable Company, which had a monopoly of the Western Union Telegraph Company."

"As soon as we commenced an exchange of business the cable company was compelled to reduce its rates to the standard established by us. Now they have gone farther and are trying to oust us altogether from Mexico."

**BOUGHT 300,000 ACRES.**  
Prominent New Yorkers Buy a Large Slice of West Virginia for Half a Million Dollars.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 1.—One of the largest transactions of years in West Virginia land has just been completed by the sale of the Greater Wilderness to a New York syndicate. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. J. Seward Webb and H. McKay Twombly are the principal buyers. This syndicate has purchased from John A. McGraw, member of the Democratic National committee from West Virginia, a tract of about 300,000 acres for \$500,000.

Mr. McGraw retains a fractional interest. The tract lies in the northwestern corner of the State, and is immensely rich in timber, coal, marble and iron.

The syndicate has also acquired control of the Lumber Trust Railroad, and will build an extension of about 110 miles from Hart, on the present terminus, down through the valley between the Green River and the Alleghany Mountains, to the forks of the Green River. From that point it will follow the river and connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

**COMFORT FOR READERS.**  
Congressional Library Will Have Smoking Rooms and Many Other Conveniences.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Librarian Young proposes to make the Congressional Library a convenience to the public. With this in view there will be two smoking rooms for its patrons. One smoking room will be in the basement for the exclusive use of Senators, Representatives and other public officials entitled to special privileges, while the other will be in connection with the large reading room, where the public will be conducted on a plan similar to that of the restaurants now in the Capitol building.

From the rapidly with which the books are now being transferred, Mr. Young is confident that he will have the library in fairly good working order and open to the public by October 1.

It will take six months longer, in all probability, to complete the cataloguing and indexing of the exclusive use of the public. Every book, pamphlet and document in the library will be ready access of the reading public. When the work is done, however, it will be arranged as well as one of the largest of the great libraries of the world.

**ECONOMIZING SPACE.**  
Space in New York City means money. With land selling at fabulous prices, the problem of utilizing every foot of room in a house becomes more and more pressing upon architects.

They are solving it more and more skillfully, and are packing away into their area of 18 feet 6 inches by 15 feet that as many conveniences of arrangement as they can contrive. One of their discoveries in the way of economizing space is the use of gas as a fuel. This they are more and more recommending and employing. In addition to its superior comfort and precision in cooking, the gas range takes up the smallest possible space. The day of the sprawling coal range is rapidly passing away. A light, compact gas range yields just so much more room in the kitchen for other conveniences.

This is another margin on advantage which the gas range enjoys over the coal range. In operation it is cheaper to buy and cheaper to use, it has the further recommendation of occupying the least amount of space which is growing so costly. The thousands of gas ranges and heaters sold in New York within the past few years show how such considerations are telling.

## WHY IT HAS OUTLIVED ALL OTHERS.

The People Judge the Copeland Practice by the Character of Its Cures.

Mrs. Hanson Tells All the Facts of Her Cure of Dropsy and Heart Trouble.

To the people the danger from a disease is measured by the pain it gives, while the fact is that often the most dangerous illnesses are marked by the mildness of their beginning and their freedom from pain. The most dangerous afflictions often cause distress far beyond their gravity. The test of a doctor's skill depends on his ability to distinguish fatal disease before it has secured such a hold on the patient as to be hopeless. Ability used at such a time will cure. It all depends whether the proper doctor is consulted. The reputation of the Copeland practice has lasted through years because of the ability of the physician to distinguish disease. It is by the superior quality of the Copeland practice that it has continued while other practices have had their day and then disappeared from public notice. The majority of all those who have given voluntary tribute to the skill of the Copeland practice had run the gamut of inferior doctors. To them the Copeland treatment was the cure of last resort. They had wasted the time when a cure was easy and had sought skillful treatment at Doctor Copeland's hands when a cure was difficult. With all this tribute to superior skill the one-tenth has not been told. Those terrible cases that meant consumption, cancer, dropsy, total deafness, which have been cured, have not and never will be told, for those thus snatched from danger were often not aware themselves of what had been accomplished in their cases.

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**TO BE CONTINUED**  
Next Sunday in the Journal's Humorous Supplement.

**THE HAWAII BOWLING CLUB'S CHAMPION MAKES A—**

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